

The Crittenden Press

VOLUME XII

MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JUNE 16, 1892.

NUMBER

When Italy was free, we gave it to Casteria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Casteria.
When she became Mrs., she clung to Casteria.
When she had Children, she gave them Casteria.

E. C. Flanary
Attorney-at-Law.

MARION, KY.
Prompt attention given to all
business entrusted to his care. Col-
lections a specialty.

M. E. Fohs,
THE TAILOR
MARION, KY.

Shop west of courthouse. All
kinds of work in the line done.

J. W. Goodloe,
PLASTERER

Paper Hanger,
First class work at reasonable
prices. Work solicited.

FURNITURE
REPAIR SHOP

R. F. DORR, Proprietor.

Repairing of all kinds. Work
made to order. Pictures frames of
all kinds and signs made to order.
Call and see. Shop in Long's new
building south of Court square,
Marion, Ky.

S. B. PERKINS
TINNER,
Painter and Paper-Hanger.
MARION, KY.

Roofing, guttering, and repairing
done on short notice. House painting
and paper-hanging. Your work
is solicited.

R. W. WILSON, H. H. LOVING,
Frost, Cashier.
R. L. MOORE, Jr., Vice Pres.

Marion Bank.
MARION, KY.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$200,000.

Does a general banking business
and is secured by Halls latest in-
proved patent burglar proof time
lock safe; also protected by best fire
proof vault.

Your Patronage is Respectfully
Solicited.

G. G. HAMMOND,
The Old Reliable

JEWELER,
IS STILL IN MARION,

And says he is prepared to
repair your Watches,
Clocks, Jewelers, etc.

At Very Lowest Prices.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Shop in Asher's Drug Store,
Hillyard & Woods' old stand.

Dr. T. H. Cossitt,
Dentist,

Marion, KY.
Fine Artificial Teeth
A Specialty.

Rubber or Celluloid Plates

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin
Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes,
Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old
Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema,
Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples
and Piles. It is cooling and sooth-
ing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by
it after all other treatment had failed.
It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

Farm for Sale.
The J. H. Wiggington farm,
the Dogwood neighborhood, Cal-
well county. Contains 140 acres;
90 acres cleared; balance fair timber.
Land will bring good corn, wheat
and tobacco. Good residence, two
story, eight rooms, good barn. Will be
sold cheap. Apply to Walker &
Rochester, Marion, Ky.

HARRISON AND REED.

The President Secures the Nomination on the First Ballot.

Whitelaw Reid, The Editor of the New York Tribune for Vice President.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 10.—The Republican National Convention to day nominated Benj. H. Harrison for President, and Whitelaw Reid, of New York for Vice-President. Notwithstanding the great brag, bluster and hurrah of the Blaine gang, it took but one ballot to settle the matter, and that ballot resulted, as officially announced, 535 1-6 for Harrison; 182 1-6 for Blaine, 182 for McKinley.

The battle has been fought and the Administration of Benjamin Harrison is sustained by the Republican party in the renomination of the President for a second term. The result of the contest; which has been so stubbornly waged for the past week, remained in doubt up to the very last stages of the ballot. Every resource known to political warfare was brought to bear by the leaders of the opposition to defeat the President's renomination, and for one brief hour in the middle of the day, it seemed that the popular favorite of the Buckeye State was to receive the highest honor which can be bestowed by the Republican party. But men held steadfast to their faith, and this contest in the end was determined by the instructed delegates.

The various members of the National Committee, who had found such able cooperation in ex-Gov. Foraker, ex-Senator Platt and Senators Quay, Wolcott and Teller maintained their powerful organization to the very last, but delegates were greater than leaders in determining this contest, and the votes pledged to President Harrison, when Secretary Blaine was not a factor in the Presidential race, were at last delivered with fidelity in opposition to all the enthusiasm which the name of Blaine called forth.

A half-dozen conferences were held in the seventy hours by anti-Administration leaders to determine what was best to be done. The proceedings of the convention show what the result of these conferences was. It was determined to keep Blaine in the field until the spirit of the convention had been obtained, and then to endeavor by a skillful move to McKinley, to stampede the convention for the Governor of Ohio and the Chairman of the National Convention. Pennsylvania was the first State to turn the tide against the compromise candidate, ushered forth by the most solid support of the State of Ohio. Matt Quay, as in the four years gone by, is a prominent figure in Republican politics, but today it was demonstrated that the delegates of the Keystone State were no longer plastic to his will, for it was the unexpected accession of the additional votes for this State to the Harrison column that turned the tide in favor of the rest, and caused so many Southerners to present his resignation.

Following is the vote in detail:

Alabama—Harrison 15; Mc-

Kinley 7.

Arkansas—Harrison 15; Mc-

Kinley 1.

California—Harrison 8; Mc-

Kinley 1; Blaine 9.

Colorado—Blaine 8.

Connecticut—Harrison, 4;

McKinley 8.

nomination of President Harrison is made by acclamation. To-night McKinley stands as having been true in the letter and spirit of his fidelity to the President, and so it is but natural that he is the idol of the hour. Ex-Gov. Foraker, of Ohio, generously swung the unanimous vote of the Buckeye State into the column for McKinley. No, this vote was not quite unanimous, for McKinley himself prevented it from being so by refusing to yield the right of ballot to his alternate, and by casting his own vote for Harrison.

The NOMINEE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

It was generally agreed that the New York delegation could name the nominee for Vice-President, and the seventy-two delegates of that State voted for Whitelaw Reid; his name was presented to the convention, and he was unanimously nominated.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE NOMINEE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

In his own way, the Republican candidate for Vice-President is as well known as the head of the ticket. Whitelaw Reid, editor and one of the proprietors of the New York Tribune, was born at Xenia, Ohio, in October, 1837. His parents gave him a good education. At fifteen he entered the Miami University, at Oxford, Butler county, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1856. He began the active duties of life as principal of the graded schools in South Charleston, Clark county, in the same State, but did not continue in this occupation.

Xenia News, and did such good work on that journal as to give it a reputation as wide as the State. This led to his engagement by the Times and Gazette, of Cincinnati, and the Herald, of Cleveland, as their Columbus correspondent. The war gave him an opportunity of distinguishing himself as a correspondent at the front. He served the Cincinnati Gazette in this capacity, and in 1852 became a stockholder in that journal, the publication of which he subsequently assisted in the capacity of associate editor.

Mr. Reid's connection with the New York Tribune began with his being editor in charge of its Washington bureau. He ventured upon the publication of a volume in the year 1855. It was entitled "After the War—A Southern Tour," and recorded observations made in company with Chief Justice Chase on an extensive range of travel. Reid published another book in 1868, "Ohio in the War," a work of considerable length and value. He became permanently an editor on the staff of the Tribune in 1870, and when Horace Greeley was a candidate for the Presidency assumed the position of managing editor. Mr. Reid is a wealthy man. He married the daughter of a millionaire, and lives in style up town in New York.

Mr. Reid was appointed Minister to France by President Harrison soon after he was inaugurated, and held the position until a few weeks ago, when he returned to the United States and presented his resignation.

Following is the vote in detail:

Alabama—Harrison 15; Mc-

Kinley 7.

Arkansas—Harrison 15; Mc-

Kinley 1.

California—Harrison 8; Mc-

Kinley 1; Blaine 9.

Colorado—Blaine 8.

Connecticut—Harrison, 4;

McKinley 8.

Delaware—Blaine, 1; Harri-
son, 4 McKinley 1.

Florida—Harrison, 8.

Georgia—Harrison, 26.

Illinois—Harrison, 34:

Blaine, 14.

Idaho—Blaine, 6.

Down to and including Illi-

nois the vote stands: Harrison

67; McKinley, 18; Blaine, 21.

Indiana—Harrison, 30.

Iowa—Harrison, 20; Blaine

5; McKinley, 1.

Kansas—Harrison, 11; Mc-

Kinley, 9.

Lentucky—Harrison, 22;

Blaine, 2; McKinley, 1.

Louisiana—Harrison, 8;

Blaine, 8.

Maine—Blaine, 12.

Maryland—Harrison, 14;

McKinley, 2.

Massachusetts—Harrison,

18; Blaine, 2; McKinley, 11.

Michigan—Harrison, 7; Mc-

Kinley, 19; Blaine, 2.

Minnesota—Harrison 8;

Blaine, 9; McKinley, 1.

Missouri—Blaine, 4; Har-

rison 28; McKinley 2.

Mississippi—Harrison 13-1;

2; Blaine 4-1-2.

Montana—Blaine 1, Har-

risson 5.

Nebraska—Harrison 15; Mc-

Kinley, 1:

Nevada—Blaine, 6.

New Hampshire—Harrison

4; Blaine, 2, Reed 1, Lincoln 1.

New Jersey—Blaine 2, Har-

rison 18.

New York—Blaine, 35; Har-

rison, 27; McKinley, 10.

North Carolina—Blaine 2-1;

Harrison, 18-2-3; McKinley

1.

Down to and including New

York, the vote is: Harrison

30; McKinley 81; Blaine 1.

Carolina, Harrison 386-1-2

others 229-5-8.

North Carolina (official)—

Blaine 2-2-3; Harrison, 17-2-2

McKinley 1.

North Dakota—Harrison 2;

Blaine, 4.

Ohio—McKinley, 44; Har-

rison, 2.

McKinley challenges correc-

tions of vote.

Announcement of Ohio's

vote caused great cheering.

McKinley said he was a de-

legate and cast no such vote.

Foraker replied that McKinley

was not now voting as a

delegate.

Roll called. McKinley voted

for Harrison.

Official ballot of Ohio—Har-

rison 1, McKinley 45.

Oregon (official)—Harrison

1, McKinley 7.

Pennsylvania (official)—

Blaine, 3; Harrison 19; McKinley

42.

Rhode Island—Blaine, 5;

Harrison 1; McKinley, 1; Reed

1.

South Carolina—Blaine, 3;

Harrison, 13; McKinley, 2.

The Crittenden Press

ISSUED WEEKLY.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

JUDGE W. W. ROBERTSON,

OF GRAVES COUNTY,
Is a candidate for Congress from this, the First District. Election Nov. 1892. He is subject to the action of the Democratic party.

JUDGE JAMES CAMPBELL,

OF McCRAKEN COUNTY,
Is a candidate for Congress from this, the First District. Election November, 1892. He is subject to the action of the Democratic party.

JOHN K. HENDRICK,

OF LIVINGSTON COUNTY,
Is a candidate for Congress from the First district. Election November, 1892. Subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR SHERIFF,

We are authorized to announce JOHN T. FRANKS a candidate for Sheriff of Crittenden county, subject to the action of the Republican party. He will appreciate your vote and influence.

To THE VOTERS OF CRITTENDEN COUNTY: Having served you for the past two years as Sheriff, I take this method of expressing to you my gratitude for the confidence imposed in me. It has been the custom of the county to endorse all past Sheriffs who have asked it of the people, and feeling that my treatment of the people has been such as to merit an endorsement at your hands, I announce myself as a candidate for re-election.

I feel that my experience will enable me to serve you better in the future than in the past, and if chosen by the people, will endeavor to do so.

Yours truly,
A. L. CRUCE.

To The Voters of Crittenden County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Court Clerk subject to the action of the Republican party without great injury to the country and ultimate ruin to themselves, there are undoubtedly evils in our system of legislation and the support given in our

people of Crittenden County have done for me. I have endeavored to so regulate my official conduct as to be worthy of the confidence reposed in me and the honor conferred upon me. My official life is before you. If I have discharged the duties of the office with a conscientious regard for the interest of the people, without partiality to any party or shade of political belief but treating all men exactly alike and if I have performed the work of the office properly and right I respectfully ask an endorsement at your hands.

For the next term if elected, I can promise nothing more than what I have earnestly endeavored to do in the past to faithfully and impartially discharge every duty incumbent upon the office; with profound gratitude for your support.

Very Respectfully,
H. A. Haynes.

To THE VOTERS OF CRITTENDEN COUNTY: I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of Circuit Court Clerk, subject to the action of the Democratic party. I have for twenty four years stood with the rank and file of the party, and with them borne the heat and burden of the day, in doing so, I simply expressed my conviction of the policy of the two great parties of the country. While I am a democrat I have always cheerfully recognized the right of my neighbor to entertain and express different opinions. In this office its occupant can in no way make or influence the laws of State or Nation and I maintain it should be regarded of political prejudice and without pandering to partisanship, the people should with reference to the position and standing of the man and ever with a zealous regard for his qualifications to discharge the duties of the office, select and elect a good man and not a partisan.

My business training has lead me for a number of years in a channel which taught and instructed me in the duties of this office, and without presumption or egotism I tell that I am qualified for the discharge of its duties, and can promise if elected to make a faithful and competent clerk. To my many friends of all parties if you can agree with me in the sentiments I have here expressed I ask your suffrage and if it should be my good fortune to be your choice you will ever have my heartfelt gratitude; and I assure you I shall recognize and appreciate my position if elected, as that of a public servant and from no official act of mine will any man know my politics.

Very Respectfully,
J. R. Finley.

June 13, 1892.

CARLISLE'S VIEWS.

A Return to the Constitutional System of Government Never More Necessary Than Now.

A Vicious System of Taxation Subsidies and Other Gratuitous Favors.

(Senator J. G. Carlisle in Boston Globe.)

In my opinion there has never been a time since the first election of Thomas Jefferson when a return to the fundamental principles of our constitutional system of government was more necessary than it is now, and perhaps there has never been a time when such a return was more difficult than it is now.

The old spirit of Federal aggrandizement and centralization which that illustrious exponent of the Democratic creed and his co-peers then succeeded in expelling from power has reappeared and, during recent years, manifested itself in many forms which would have startled even the most zealous Federalist of that day.

A vicious system of taxation which has enriched the few at the expense of the many, and an unsound and complicated currency system, which has converted the Treasury Department into a great banking institution with almost unlimited control over the financial affairs of the people, have already sown the seeds of dissatisfaction in every part of the country and both the old political parties are puzzled to determine how they will attempt to allay the discontent without violating their party pledges or sacrificing their honest convictions.

The farmers, heretofore the most contented, and, therefore, the most conservative, part of our population have been plundered year after year to build up other industries not more valuable or meritorious than their own, until at last their patience has been exhausted, and they have determined that if we are to have a permanent paternal government they will no longer be treated as orphans or step children, but will demand their share in the controbution largess subsidies and other gratuitous favors.

While some of their demands are unreasonable and could not be acceded to by any political party without great injury to the country and ultimate ruin to themselves, there are undoubtedly evils in our system of legislation and the support given in our

people of Crittenden County have done for me. I have endeavored to so regulate my official conduct as to be worthy of the confidence reposed in me and the honor conferred upon me. My official life is before you. If I have discharged the duties of the office with a conscientious regard for the interest of the people, without partiality to any party or shade of political belief but treating all men exactly alike and if I have performed the work of the office properly and right I respectfully ask an endorsement at your hands.

For the next term if elected, I can promise nothing more than what I have earnestly endeavored to do in the past to faithfully and impartially discharge every duty incumbent upon the office; with profound gratitude for your support.

Very Respectfully,
H. A. Haynes.

To THE VOTERS OF CRITTENDEN COUNTY: I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of Circuit Court Clerk, subject to the action of the Democratic party. I have for twenty four years stood with the rank and file of the party, and with them borne the heat and burden of the day, in doing so, I simply expressed my conviction of the policy of the two great parties of the country. While I am a democrat I have always cheerfully recognized the right of my neighbor to entertain and express different opinions. In this office its occupant can in no way make or influence the laws of State or Nation and I maintain it should be regarded of political prejudice and without pandering to partisanship, the people should with reference to the position and standing of the man and ever with a zealous regard for his qualifications to discharge the duties of the office, select and elect a good man and not a partisan.

My business training has lead me for a number of years in a channel which taught and instructed me in the duties of this office, and without presumption or egotism I tell that I am qualified for the discharge of its duties, and can promise if elected to make a faithful and competent clerk. To my many friends of all parties if you can agree with me in the sentiments I have here expressed I ask your suffrage and if it should be my good fortune to be your choice you will ever have my heartfelt gratitude; and I assure you I shall recognize and appreciate my position if elected, as that of a public servant and from no official act of mine will any man know my politics.

Very Respectfully,
J. R. Finley.

June 13, 1892.

age of silver as well as gold, under conditions which will insure an equality in the purchasing power of the two coins.

What these conditions shall be will be substantially, the only debatable question when it reaches the consideration of this subject with power to dispose of it.

Whatever may have been said or done heretofore, one thing is certain the Democratic party, when the responsibility of final action is imposed upon it, will do nothing to debase the currency of the country or impair the obligations of contracts with us, it is made by the people.

Upon the question of taxation and appropriations of the public money, the position of the Republican party was clearly defined by the action of the last Congress, and no general declarations in its campaign literature will deceive the people upon these points.

It believes in public taxation for private purposes, and in the appropriation of public money for private uses.

However disguised by patriotic platitudes and threadbare professions of devotion to the cause of labor, that is its real creed, and its practice has been in strict accord with it.

The Democratic party, on the contrary, believes in taxation for public purposes only, and in the appropriation of the public money for public purposes only; and it believes that there should be no taxation whatever, except such as is necessary to raise revenue for the support of the Government and the discharge of its obligations.

The actual necessities of life used by the mass of laboring people, and the raw materials used in our shops and factories, should be exempt, as far as possible, thus aiding both the manufacturer and the consumer, without injury to any class or section.

In this way the cost of production would be reduced without diminishing the rates of wages, large opportunities for profitable employment would be afforded and our finished products would be able to compete with the products of other countries, in markets abroad, without subsidizing them as the McKinley

Murphy and wife were visiting W. H. Stegar and wife the first of the week.

Ed. Maxwell was in town last week after a protracted illness of two or three months.

Dick Guess of Bethlehem was in town last Sunday evening.

Some people claim that a cream

ery here would pay fifty seven per cent on the capital invested, but that is more than a christian would make off of his fellow creature.

W. C. Glenn will build the school house in the White Sulphur Spring district.

Wheat—No. 2 red 8¢; No. 2

Longberry 8¢.

Oats—31¢/32¢.

Butter—country 12¢/18¢.

Eggs—10¢/11¢ on arrival.

Poultry—Hens \$3.00/3.50; roosters \$2.25/2.50; spring chickens \$1.50

@2.00.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, June 4.—Hogs and hams.

Fair to choice butchers \$3.00/3.50; prime to choice shippers

Cattle—Receipts 910 head; market easy; fair to choice butchers \$225/240¢; prime to choice shippers

Sheep—Steady at \$4.00/5.00. Receipts 7,440 head.

Lambs—common to choice \$5.00/7.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

[Furnished by Glover & Durrett—Louisville Tobacco Warehouse.]

Sales on our market for the week just closed amount to 3,728 hds., with receipts for the same period amounting to 3,000 hds. The sales on our market since January 1st, amount to 92,049 hds. Sales of the crop of 1891 on our market to date is 30,644 hds.

The following quotations fairly represent our market for dark tobacco crop of 1891.

Trash, \$1.50 to \$3.00.

Common to medium lugs, \$3.50 to \$5.00.

Dark rich lugs, extra quality, \$5.00 to \$6.00.

Common leaf, \$4.50 to \$6.00.

Medium to good leaf, \$6.00 to \$7.50.

Wrapping styles, \$7.50 to \$10.00.

Old Green River fillers, (home trade).

Common fillers, \$7.00 to \$9.00.

Medium to good fillers, \$8.00 to \$15.00.

Fine fillers, \$15.00 to \$19.00.

RECOVERING HYDROGEN.

It has been found that by passing mixed hydrogen and carbonic acid over nickel and cobalt they can be separated. Then by applying the hydrogen to strips of platinum, a powerful primary battery is formed which will yield, it is stated, 50 per cent of the total energy in the hydrogen absorbed.—New York World.

Salem, you need a good mill. Salem, you need to keep up with your farming element; they are outstripping you in progress, and you lose some of their trade. Salem, you need a turnpike to Marion. Salem, you need a few more men who bank on integrity rather than popularity.

Salem, you need a high school and a good school building. Salem, you need less citizens who stand in the way of public enterprise. Salem, you need to wake up to your possibilities—you have been favored by heretofore belittled by the prohibition politicians.

ALL LOYAL DEMOCRATS.

Members of the New York Committee Will Support the Nominee.

New York, June 12.—The World to-morrow will contain interviews with all the members of the Democratic State Committee, who are asked bluntly whether the organization will give earnest support to Cleveland if nominated. The gist of the replies is that they want Hill, but it will stand by Cleveland or any other man the party may name at Chicago.

Fredonia,

M. A. Millen and his beautiful daughter Miss Nannie of Livingston were visiting relatives in Caldwell last Saturday and Sunday they were enroute to Todd and Warren counties for a lengthy visit. Miss Nannie will visit Mammoth Cave and other places of note before her return home. The young men of Livingston will no doubt have cause to regret her having taken this trip, for by her beauty and amiable disposition she will win many admirers wherever she may go and some of them will be coming to Livingston to win her affections for themselves and take her from her native home.

The only absolutely certain way to prevent the enactment of this unconstitutional and oppressive law is to elect a Democratic President who will interpose his veto, and the friends of free elections in every part of the country, and especially in the South and in the cities of the North will commit a great and irreparable mistake if they permit other less important questions to seduce them from their party allegiance in the coming contest.

Mr. Blaines' break with Harrison has tarnished his political record with his own party. The fair and square thing is still admired in this country.

Miss Lizzie Williams has left Fredonia. She will be greatly missed by her many friends, especially by the gatrons and pupils of her music school.

Miss Nannie Nunn of Crittenden

was visiting the Misses Woolf, of the tree list will come up in Congress this week.

The Senate Committee which had charge of the pension bill has increased the appropriation embrace in the measure, as passed by the House, \$11,912,284.

John Bennett says he is waiting to take charge of the Kelsey hotel. "She went built yet," though very badly needed.

Woolf & Cassidy of Kelsey have formed a partnership in the dry goods and hardware business having bought out J. J. Bennett's interest in the hardware stock.

Miss Emma Rice has been visiting Miss Robbie Byrd for the past week.

Miss Izetta Garner is visiting her sister Mrs. Linna Turley of Cider this week.

Ion. W. V. Lucas, Ex-State Auditor of Iowa, says: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family and have no hesitations in saying it is an excellent remedy. I believe all that is claimed for it. Persons afflicted by a cough or cold will find it a friend." There is no danger from whooping cough when this remedy is freely given. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Dr. R. L. Moore.

THE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, June 4.—Cattle—Receipts light. Extra shipping \$3.75/4.00; fair to good shipping \$3.25/3.50; light shipping \$2.75/3.00; extra extra \$2.00/2.50; good to extra butchers \$3.50/4.75; fair to extra butchers \$3.00/3.25; common to medium butchers \$2.25/2.75.

Hogs—Choice \$4.85; fair to good \$4.50/4.75; light medium \$4.50/4.65/4.75; light medium \$4.50/4.65/4.75.

Corn—New Western shelled 43¢. Kentucky in the year 40¢/41.

Wheat—No. 2 red 8¢; No. 2

Longberry 8¢.

Oats—31¢/32¢.

Butter—country 12¢/18¢.

Eggs—10¢/11¢ on arrival.

Poultry—Hens \$3.00/3.50; roosters \$2.25/2.50; spring chickens \$1.50/2.00.

Wool—\$3.00/3.50.

Flour—\$3.00/3.50.

Meal—\$3

LOCAL NEWS.

ORGANIZED.

Repair the streets.
See Leffel & Co. for threshers.
Repair the old and build new sidewalks.

Help make the butter and cheese factory a success.

20 lbs of granulated sugar at Hays for 100.

Mr. J. T. Elder, will build residence in Marion.

For SALE:—A well machine and engine. Leffel & Co.

Very small attendance at County Court Monday.

Also Hays does first class work as a shoe maker at Cossitt's old stand.

Work will be commenced at the Murphy ochre beds about July 1.

Get you a hay press from Leffel & Co. and bale that hay this year.

5 lbs choice coffee at Hays for \$1.00.

Hay Rake, both hand and self-dump at very low prices at Pierce & Son.

Stand by the butter and cheese factory, and it will be made a success.

The city fathers have contracted for a lot stone curbing.

If your watch or clock needs repairing call on Leitzinger. He is an expert at the business.

We sell the best and cheapest oil for binders and mowers.

Pierce & Son.

Mr. R. C. Lucas, shelled 126 ears of corn, and the proceeds weighed 98 pounds. Who can beat it?

Tuesday a man threw Oliver Hurley, a little son of John Hurley, and broke the arm of the urchin.

Don't forget Hays grocery when in town he sells cheaper than any one.

The Barnett Fishing Club is making extensive preparations for its annual meeting at Burnett's lake.

Don't buy a buggy, cart, or spring wagon, until you have seen us, and priced our goods.

Pierce & Son.

Children's day services will be in the Methodist church at Dycusburg next Sunday, June 19.

The post-office at Crittenden Springs was officially discontinued on the 15th.

Ladies last black hose 5¢ per pair at Pierce, Yandall, Gugenheim Co.

Mr. T. C. Guess, will move from Livingston county to Marion, and open up a livery stable.

Rev. T. C. Carter, preached to a large congregation at the Baptist church Sunday morning and evening.

The farmer is a very busy man now; with his corn in the weeds, and harvest on hand he is in no hurry to be detained.

On the 24th excursion trains will be run from Princeton and Uniontown to Marion. One fare for the round trip.

The committee to prepare ground for the Masonic celebration is requested to meet in Marion Saturday, June 18, at 8 o'clock.

For the best shoes at the least money, see Pierce, Yandall, Gugenheim Co.

FOR SALE:—Cheap and on good terms, one-half interest in an elegant saw and grist mill, plant, near railroad, and timber handy. A bargain. L. S. Leffel & Co.

June 24th will be a big day in Marion, and the people will extend the hand of hospitality and open the doors of their homes for the visiting Masons.

An effort is being made to raise sufficient funds from the business men to have the streets, in the business portion of the town, sprinkled during the summer months.

"Prof" Hays, the colored teacher, has not returned to Marion yet. The victim of his recklessness have concluded that he has an indefinite leave of absence.

We are giving big bargains in clothing, Pierce, Yandall, Gugenheim Co.

The meeting at the Presbyterian church closed Thursday night. Rev. Mr. Caldwell returned to Louisville and Rev. Miley and Mr. Jos. Hopkins went to Sturgis to begin a meeting.

The residence of Mrs. Patmore, three miles west of town, was destroyed by fire Tuesday evening. All of the household goods and some money was lost in the fire. No insurance.

The new church at Sodom will be dedicated Sunday. Rev. J. W. Bigham will preach the dedicatory sermon.

LATER:—Rev. J. W. Bigham writes that circumstances are such that he cannot possibly fill the above appointment.

Calico cottons and domestics cheaper than any other can sell at Pierce, Yandall, Gugenheim Co.

CIRCUIT COURT.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Cases Disposed and the Work of the Grand Jury.

Monday those who had subscribed for stock in the proposed butter and cheese factory held a meeting to organize. J. T. Elder was elected temporary president, and committees were appointed as follows: E. P. Hill, P. C. Stephens and T. E. Griffith to select and purchase grounds.

Building Committee, John Lamb, R. E. Bigham and R. C. Walker. Committee on permanent organization, J. P. Pierce, J. W. Skeleton and J. T. Elder.

The following directors were chosen: Wm. Bolt, R. C. Walker, R. Wilson, P. C. Stephens and J. P. Pierce.

It was decided that the corporate name of the concern should be The Marion "Elgin" Butter and Cheese Company.

The committee on location have three sites under consideration. One near the mill spring south of town; another east of town, adjoining the Standard Oil Company's building and the other on Bellville street, adjoining J. T. Cochran's property. The committee meets Friday and will decide upon the location, and by next week the contractors will begin work on the building.

The furniture for Dr. R. L. Moore's new drug store is arriving. When completed it will be one of the prettiest drug stores in Kentucky.

Arrangements have been perfect ed for the building of a hotel and livery stable at Kelsey. Sealed bids for the contract will be received for the next ten days.

For dress goods and trimmings go to Pierce, Yandall, Gugenheim Co.

W. A. Leitzinger, the expert jeweler, can be found at Hearn's old sand, next door to the post office. He is a fine workman in every respect, all his work is warranted, and his prices are reasonable.

Marion should have a college or a high school separate and distinct from the public school and public school management.

J. Bridges of Carrollton, Ky., dealer in all kinds of produce. Bring your spring chickens, eggs, hives, bees-wax, ginseng, snake root, queen in the meadow, yellow pepper, wool, rags, tallow and feathers. I will pay cash at all times for the above named articles.

J. Bridges.

Dr. J. D. Smith, the prohibition candidate for congress, made three speeches in this county last week. He had a very, very small crowd at this place. Prohibition as a political affair is unquestionably a failure and the eloquent doctor will not be able to instill much life into it. A regular temperance lecturer would beat the doctor ten to one in drawing a crowd.

The City Dads.

The town trustees held a meeting Tuesday. The reports of the City Treasurer and collector were filed. The following claims were allowed: R. L. Thurman, bal. on curbing contract, \$12.50; R. C. Walker, salary as City Clerk and City Treasurer, \$25; J. T. Elder, lumber \$15.70; W. H. Crow, lumber \$3.35.

The Distillers Indicted.

The grand jury returned eleven indictments against "Doss and Robertson, partners and distillers, charging them with selling liquor in violation of the local option law. Now will come the fight in the courts.

It is said that the distillers will base their defense upon the grounds that the local option law was not legally adopted in the district. The result of the trials will be waited for with great interest by the people of this district.

Deeds Recorded.

John M. Gilbert to S. O. Nunn, 50 for \$850.

J. W. Taber to J. E. Stephenson, interest in land for \$200.

Jas. M. Walker to Jno. W. Bell, exchange, J. A. Nation to O. H. Paris, lot \$37.50.

John House to Ben Garnett 1 acre for \$80.

W. B. and Addie Franke, interest in land for \$237.50.

County Court Orders.

The following road overseers were appointed: L. B. Cain, L. D. Brantly, Jr., D. E. Gilliland, R. E. Holloman, Newton Todd, Will Hicklin, J. W. Stalton.

J. W. Taylor produced his commission as justice of the peace, and took the oath of office.

J. H. Clifton allowed \$20 for services as bridge commissioner.

Marshall B. Hughes, minor child of Jesse B. Hughes was bound to I. M. Hughes.

I. H. Clement granted new public road, and J. C. Stephenson was appointed commissioner to have same opened.

Calico cottons and domestics cheaper than any other can sell at Pierce, Yandall, Gugenheim Co.

Deeds Recorded.

John M. Gilbert to S. O. Nunn, 50 for \$850.

J. W. Taber to J. E. Stephenson, interest in land for \$200.

Jas. M. Walker to Jno. W. Bell, exchange, J. A. Nation to O. H. Paris, lot \$37.50.

John House to Ben Garnett 1 acre for \$80.

W. B. and Addie Franke, interest in land for \$237.50.

County Court Orders.

The following road overseers were appointed: L. B. Cain, L. D. Brantly, Jr., D. E. Gilliland, R. E. Holloman, Newton Todd, Will Hicklin, J. W. Stalton.

J. W. Taylor produced his commission as justice of the peace, and took the oath of office.

J. H. Clifton allowed \$20 for services as bridge commissioner.

Marshall B. Hughes, minor child of Jesse B. Hughes was bound to I. M. Hughes.

I. H. Clement granted new public road, and J. C. Stephenson was appointed commissioner to have same opened.

Calico cottons and domestics cheaper than any other can sell at Pierce, Yandall, Gugenheim Co.

PERSONAL.

John Kirk has moved to town.

Mr. H. E. Rice, of Kelsey was in town Tuesday.

Mr. Jas. Lewis and wife, went to Owensboro, Friday.

Hon. John W. Lockett, of Henderson, is in town.

Mrs. J. S. Henry returned from McLean county Tuesday.

Mr. Cam Wallace has returned from Clarksville, Tenn.

Mrs. I. H. Clement, of Tolu, is visiting friends in Marion.

Prof. J. N. Robinson, of Hamp ton, was in town Saturday.

Mr. J. C. Elder Jr., has been sick since his return from Paducah.

J. H. Hillyard was in Evansville and Mt. Vernon, Ind., last week.

J. H. Hillyard's family will move to Crittenden Springs this week.

Mr. Frank McCoy and wife, of Chicago, are in town this week.

Hon. L. D. Husbands, of Paducah, was in town the first of the week.

Mrs. M. Roney, of Salem, was the guest of Mrs. Mary Barnes Tuesday.

Mr. R. F. Haynes, Jr., and wife of Caseyville, were in town Tuesday.

Cash paid for wool. Schwab.

Millet seed at Schwab's.

Cash paid for wool. Schwab.

Lenox and Clairette soap, the best on the market, for sale at Schwab's.

Have you been to see Schwab's stock lately? Do you know what he keeps? He has the largest and best selected stock you have ever seen in Marion, will be sold at the following

CUT THROAT PRICES:

Standard round sugar, 20 lb, \$1

A medium coffee, 6 lbs, \$1.

The very best coffee, 5 lbs, \$1.

A medium 4 piece glass set, 25c.

No. 1 goblets, per set, 25c.

Cups and saucers, per set, 25c.

Coal oil, the best 150 Ky. test, 10c per gallon.

A low grade Evansville flour, 2c lb.

Our own mill flour for less than you can buy it at the mill.

In addition to this flour I will say publicly and positively that I am the sole agent here for the Frederica flour,

and I will sell it for less money than you can buy it at the mill at Frederica. Country meal I will sell you at 10c per pound for hams, and 9c per pound for side meat. I will remind you that the fruit season is at hand and I have bought 500 cases of Mason fruit jars which will be sold at the usual low prices. Now in tinware I will sell you

4 quart bucket for 10c.

6 " " " 15c.

Three base hit, Wheeler.

Struck out, by Clayton; by Hammond 14.

Base on balls, off Clayton 2; off Hammond 2.

Umpire, C. S. Nunn.

NOTES.

It was awful cold at the depot,

But very warm at the ball ground,

Who threw the rock? Ask Sam Hayes.

Mr. Will Crumbaugh, of Paducah was in town Friday. He is spending a few days with his brother-in-law, Mr. P. W. Woods at Clayeville.

Messrs P. C. Barnett, T. S. Croft, A. J. Burnett, Daniel Stone and Foster Threlkeld are among the Tolu representatives at court this week.

The L. S. L. & T. R. Co. will make rate of \$13.50 for the round trip, from Henderson to New York and return. Tickets on sale July 4th and 5th; good returning until July 15, 1892. For further information call on A. Langley, Agent, Owensboro, or address H. C. Mordue, A. G. P. A., Louisville.

Subscription Received.

The PRESS is indebted to the following friends for cash on subscription: Mrs. M. J. Roney, S. A. Nunn, Tom McConnel, W. H. Wofford, H. D. Daniel, Jesse Millican, W. R. Clement, J. N. Robinson, W. D. Brantly, P. C. Barnett, G. L. Whitt, Jno. Gilbert, L. D. Newcomb, T. T. Murphy, Thos. D. Collins, E. H. Taylor, J. H. Powell, G. W. Gahagan, E. A. Stalton, Robt. Heath, Jas. Land, L. A. Wadson, S. A. Wheeler, J. B.

ALL ABOARD.

For the State Teachers' Association at Paducah, Ky.

The Kentucky State Teachers' Association will meet in its regular session at the above place and time mentioned. The railroads of the State have given one fare rates for round trip to all members. (The L. and N. will require membership certificates when tickets are purchased.) The new and elegantly furnished Palmer House has been selected as headquarters for the association and has reduced rates to \$2.00 per day for one person in a room and \$1.50 where two occupy the same room. There will be ample room in this house for all, but if any prefer a cheaper place, the rates at the St. Nicholas will be \$1 and \$1.25 per day: at the Hart House \$0.80 and Dale House 75c. Besides these cheap rates, the Entertainment committee will have provided free entertainment in private families for all who may want it. The meetings will be held at Morton's opera-house unless the weather is too warm, and in that event, Fountain park has been secured. This park is just outside the city limits, and is on the Electric street railway, sufficient cars of which will be chartered for the occasion.

How and what to do: When you reach the city you will be met at the depot or wharf by members of the Reception committee who will take you at once to the Secretary, whose headquarters will be at Supt. McBroom's office, corner of Fifth and Court streets; there enroll and get a membership badge, which will entitle you to free rides on the streets cars, free entertainment if you wish it, and reduced rates at the hotels. Membership fee is one \$1. Remember the city will be full of people, so no reductions or favors can be shown any one without the proper badge. The exhibit work, which will be put up in High-school building, will be an important feature of the meeting and will more than repay any one ~~across~~ across the State to see it. The leading schools of Kentucky and some from other States will have work on exhibition.

Come and see it, you cannot afford to miss it. Get ideas from the leading educators of the State, then go home and teach a better school next year.

LOCAL COMMITTEE.

It Was Cold Then.

Edinburgh Review.

During the long tertiary epoch, when opossums disported themselves on the site of Paris and mastodons tramped along the Valley of the Thames the earth was in the throes of mountain-making. The Alps, the Himalayas, the Alleghenies the Andes, attest the power of her activity in those days. At their termination our continents stood greatly higher than they do now, and this aided their glaciation, although it does not fully account for it. But as they became loaded with ice, Europe and America gradually, and we may venture to say contemporaneously, sank. This was inevitable. Owing to the extreme heat and pressure prevailing in its interior, the earth is an eminently elastic body. Its surface actually bulges in or out with a very increase or decrease of the load upon it.

But the great ice sheet formed no such visionary burden as Atlas bore upon his broad shoulders. Mr. Warren Upham estimates that an area of about 4,000,000 square miles in North America and another of about 2,000,000 square miles in Europe "where covered by ice sheets, which in their maximum extent had probably an average thickness of a half or two-thirds of a mile, or perhaps even of one mile." The weight, however, of a column of ice half a mile high is, in round numbers, 1,100 pounds

to the square inch, and there are more than 4,000,000,000 square inches in a square mile. And the whole of this enormous mass being extracted from the ocean its different effect in producing changes of level was doubled. The ice cumbered land accordingly went down like an overladen ship until it was awash with the waves, and sea shells were deposited along coast fringes above the drift. Then, as the ice melted, recovery ensued; and how closely it followed upon relief of pressure is shown by the tilt to the north of the once horizontal beaches of Lake Agassiz.

On both sides of the Atlantic equally the intercalation of fossilized forests bears authentic witness to the sweeping over the land of two great waves of ice invasion. The trees manifestly grew where the glaciers had been; again the glaciers crept forward to constitute themselves the sepulchres of the trees. The second of these, however, fell short of the first, and succeeded it in an unknown interval of time. Opinions are much divided as to its true significance. Dr. Wright inclines to connect the "forest beds" with merely partial oscillations of the ice front.

Silver in Soot.

In an Irish lead mine, whenever the artificial cleaning of the tall chimney and the underground tunnel communicating with it takes place, hundreds of pounds' worth of silver particles are discovered in the soot.—London Tit-Bits.

THE SHIPS OF COLUMBUS.

A Description of the Great Discoverer's Little Squadron.

The approach of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America cannot fail to awaken a reverence for the Genoese mariner whose intrepid daring and tenacity changed the destiny of mankind.

Columbus was by profession a sailor, and his great maritime knowledge won for him the command of many ships. During his numerous voyages he formed his purpose of sailing westward to find a way to India. It was at the little Spanish port of Palos that Columbus prepared the expedition for which Ferdinand and Isabella had supplied the means.

Of his three ships the Santa Maria, the flagship of the little squadron, was the largest, the Pinta and Nina being



SANTA MARIA.

of about equal size. Columbus chose three small ships rather than one large vessel with the idea that out of the three one at least would weather the stormy passage and live to return.

They were designed and constructed upon a model of the old type of craft known as the caravel, which included in its class all vessels from 50 to 100 tons with or without docks.

The Santa Maria was no larger than the little schooners engaged in fishing on the Great Banks, or about equal in tonnage to the stanch port boats which cruise along our coast in all weathers.

This vessel upon which Columbus sailed was 90 feet long by 28 feet wide and drew eight feet of water.

Her bottom was made was fir, so that she might be run upon the shore of sandy beach without undue strain to her timbers. Her extreme width was at the water line where the hull bulges out several feet beyond the upper structure of the deck. This form of "tumbling home," as it is termed in the vernacular of the sailor, is rarely seen in ships of modern design and construction, although this build can be seen in a modified degree in many of the old frigates now relegated to "ordinary" in our navy yards.

Ancient ship-builders held that sailing in the wake of a vessel prevented her rolling in a heavy sea, and accordingly her decks would not be exposed to the sweep of heavy surge breaking close aboard.

The Santa Maria had but one deck. At the bow was a house called the forecastle, in which the petty officers slept and also a part of the crew. Across the stern of the ship was a second house called the after castle, above which ran a deck called the poop deck or quarter deck. A small watch tower was erected on the poop deck as the post of duty for the officers.

The admiral of the fleet occupied the after castle, the officers of high rank being permitted to share it with him, while the rest of the crew was quartered in the hold and in such parts of the ship as were not utilized for stowing provisions and ballast.

The after part of these ships lowered many feet above the crest of the wave, and when running before heavy following seas the deckhouses were rarely swept by them, no matter how severe the gale before which the ship was driven.

The Pinta and Nina, sister ships of the squadron, were about seventy feet in length, the Nina, however, being a little smaller in tonnage than the Pinta.

These vessels were not decked fore and aft like the Santa Maria, although each had deckhouses, or castles, at the bow and stern.

Today it would be a foolhardy venture to dispatch vessels without decks on a mission across a boisterous sea. Yet these ships were constructed so solidly of well seasoned oak timber, planked

an average thickness of a half or two-thirds of a mile, or perhaps even of one mile."

The weight, however, of a column of ice half a mile high is, in round numbers, 1,100 pounds

to the square inch, and there are more than 4,000,000,000 square inches in a square mile. And the whole of this enormous mass being extracted from the ocean its different effect in producing changes of level was doubled. The ice cumbered land accordingly went down like an overladen ship until it was awash with the waves, and sea shells were deposited along coast fringes above the drift. Then, as the ice melted, recovery ensued; and how closely it followed upon relief of pressure is shown by the tilt to the north of the once horizontal beaches of Lake Agassiz.

On account of these ships being built high at the ends and low amidships, high seas would often be taken upon the decks when sailing with a side wind, and to prevent this the lower part of the hull was raised in the upper planks of the rams, to which screens of heavy canvas were laced, making a temporary bulwark, which proved to be very effective in keeping out the water. In the case of the two smaller ships heavy mats and large tarpanines were stretched across the beams to keep the water from running into the holds and swamping them; the vessels of four centuries ago were not supplied with pumps.

The Santa Maria was rigged with four masts—the three foremost ones being fit-

ted with yards or square rigged, while the after mast was supplied with lateen rigging bowsprit projected from her bow, but carried no jib or head sail. No sails were carried aloft above the topgallant.

During favorable winds a sail was set under the bowsprit reaching to the water, and known as the water sail or spritsail. This sail fell into disuse over two centuries ago.

The Pinta and Nina were caravels, but rigged exclusively with lateen sails. The former, however, was partially square rigged prior to sailing, and the latter was similarly changed before the fleet left for the Canaries from Palos. Ships in the days of Columbus were compelled to make headway through the water only when the wind blew in a favorable direction. The idea of sailing against a head wind was entirely unknown to the mariners of the past, notwithstanding the fact that ships have been propelled by sail power alone for thousands of years. Yet in spite of all these obstacles and disadvantages we find in the logbook of the Santa Maria that a speed of seven knots an hour was not an unusual occurrence.

As it was customary to employ oars against contrary winds, the crews of the ships were not necessarily proportioned to their size than in modern ships. No less than 120 men were employed to sail the ships of Columbus.

The officers were known as the petron or captain, watchman or first mate, a counselor or navigator, the master of the deck, a serjeant or secretary who wrote the ship's log, a steward and a surgeon. Therigging consisted entirely of hemp. Their anchor cables were hemp hawsers, each following the old rule of four times the mainmast in length. Each ship was supplied with a boat called a launch, which was always towed astern. Re-fueling stations were provided by being placed in the latitudes for many days upon short allowances and exposed to the heat of the sun and heavy drenching of the waves.

Although the compass was known to the Arabs long before Columbus and by the Chinese as far back as the beginning of the Christian era, yet this instrument was in itself not sufficient to navigate a vessel over an unknown sea. The quadrant, an instrument known to Columbus as the astrolabe, was supplied to each ship; by its use in astronomy the exact position of the ship's position upon the ocean, with respect to the equator could be readily ascertained, and also errors existing in the compasses causing the ships to deviate from their true course were found and the proper adjustments accordingly made.

Thus Columbus was able to embark and sail away with that feeling of self reliance which had won him success on all his previous expeditions. The little town of Palos, then the greatest seaport on the Mediterranean, never sent out a greater marine spectacle than when Columbus embarked and weighed anchor and sailed boldly down the Rio Tinto to seek the fabled land of the Indies by way of the Pinta and Nina. The lavish golden carvings which decorated these ships, the red and yellow standards of Spain, the gay streamers floating in the breeze from every mast and spar, these altogether presented to the cheering crowds gathered on the wharves, houses and neighboring hills a picturesque sight. It was indeed the crowning spectacle of the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella.

LIEUT. R. H. UEBEROTH, U. S. R. M.

A MEMORABLE ANNIVERSARY.

October 12 Unites Four Centuries of American Life.

October 12 will have a prominent place in history. It not only unites the four centuries of American life that are close together, but the centuries that are before us, but it will be made memorable by a great national celebration. The signal for this demonstration will be the dedicating of the World's Columbian exposition grounds in Chicago.

On that day our foremost American institution—the public school—will be the center of local celebrations in the cities and towns from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

By linking together all these local celebrations as parts of a systematic national demonstration the full significance of the day will be brought out.

The object for this movement is a national celebration is not only to interest the world in the country in the World's Columbian exposition, but also to give to the American public school a fitting prominence as the fruit of four centuries of American life.

Both the World's congress commission of the Columbian and the American superintendents of education have requested that the public schools of each city and town lead in the local celebration. These two bodies have also appointed a joint executive committee to direct the movement and to prepare a uniform and fitting programme for universal use.

Every white boy and girl in our land, real or will be, will receive the issue issued by the Columbian public school celebration commission with keen interest.

It speaks a vigorous word to every one of the several million pupils in our public schools. How far the spirit of this message is carried out depends upon each individual boy and girl. We believe they will respond to it promptly and enthusiastically. They are too thoroughly imbued with the true spirit of American loyalty and patriotism to permit such an opportunity to be lost. They will enter into the spirit of this important occasion with a patriotic American energy and determination.

It is an inspiring thought that on Oct. 12 all the loyal sons and daughters of our land will be united by one common purpose of such lofty conception. We believe that the pupils in our public schools will prove as enterprising and intelligently patriotic as those of any city or town in America. Don't wait until the eleventh hour. If our schools are to attempt to be the center of a local celebration which shall be worthy of the name, there is not too much time for preparation. Let the schools begin at once. Teachers and scholars should make common cause.

—A Pneumatic Soo.

A pneumatic iron sole for boots and shoes has recently appeared in London.

It is inflated with air or gas under pressure, the external protective covering being canvas lined or some other suitable material that can withstand the pressure.—New York Times.

—A Pneumatic Soo.

A pneumatic iron sole for boots and

shoes has recently appeared in London.

It is inflated with air or gas under pressure, the external protective covering being canvas lined or some other suitable material that can withstand the pressure.—New York Times.

—A Pneumatic Soo.

A pneumatic iron sole for boots and

shoes has recently appeared in London.

It is inflated with air or gas under pressure, the external protective covering being canvas lined or some other suitable material that can withstand the pressure.—New York Times.

—A Pneumatic Soo.

A pneumatic iron sole for boots and

shoes has recently appeared in London.

It is inflated with air or gas under pressure, the external protective covering being canvas lined or some other suitable material that can withstand the pressure.—New York Times.

—A Pneumatic Soo.

A pneumatic iron sole for boots and

shoes has recently appeared in London.

It is inflated with air or gas under pressure, the external protective covering being canvas lined or some other suitable material that can withstand the pressure.—New York Times.

—A Pneumatic Soo.

A pneumatic iron sole for boots and

shoes has recently appeared in London.

It is inflated with air or gas under pressure, the external protective covering being canvas lined or some other suitable material that can withstand the pressure.—New York Times.

—A Pneumatic Soo.

A pneumatic iron sole for boots and

shoes has recently appeared in London.

It is inflated with air or gas under pressure, the external protective covering being canvas lined or some other suitable material that can withstand the pressure.—New York Times.

—A Pneumatic Soo.

A pneumatic iron sole for boots and

shoes has recently appeared in London.

It is inflated with air or gas under pressure, the external protective covering being canvas lined or some other suitable material that can withstand the pressure.—New York Times.

—A Pneumatic Soo.

A pneumatic iron sole for boots and

shoes has recently appeared in London.

It is inflated with air or gas under pressure, the external protective covering being canvas lined or some other suitable material that can withstand the pressure.—New York Times.

—A Pneumatic Soo.

A pneumatic iron sole for boots and

shoes has recently appeared in London.

It is inflated with air or gas under pressure, the external protective covering being canvas lined or some other suitable material that can withstand the pressure.—New York Times.

—A Pneumatic Soo.

A pneumatic iron sole for boots and

shoes has recently appeared in London.

It is inflated with air or gas under pressure, the external protective covering being canvas lined or some other suitable material that can withstand the pressure.—New York Times.

—A Pneumatic Soo.

A pneumatic iron sole for boots and

shoes has recently appeared in London.

It is inflated with air or gas under pressure, the external protective covering being canvas lined or some other suitable material that can withstand the pressure.—New York Times.

—A Pneumatic Soo.

A pneumatic iron sole for boots and

shoes has recently appeared in London.

It is inflated with air or gas under pressure, the external protective covering being canvas lined or some other suitable material that can withstand the pressure.—New York Times.

—A Pneumatic Soo.

A pneumatic iron sole for boots and

shoes has recently appeared in London.

It is inflated with air or gas under pressure, the external protective covering being canvas lined or some